PLANT MATERIALS SUITABLE FOR SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT

AUGUST 1967

SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

NORWICH, CONNECTICUT

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Prepared for the Southeastern Connecticut Regional Planning Agency by Technical Planning Associates as a supplement to Subdivisions Design and Review, a guide for Planning Commissions on the processing of plans and applications for residential subdivisions.

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Southeastern Connecticut Regional Planning Agency
139 Boswell Avenue,
Norwich, Connecticut

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A. SIZES OF PARTICULAR TREES

1. Low Trees (Under 25 Feet)

Amur maple
Allegheny serviceberry
Katsura tree
Flowering dogwood
Lavalle hawthorn
Washington thorn
Russian olive
Hupeh evodia
Amur maackia
Almey crabapple
Eley crabapple
Redbud crabapple
Kingan fruitless mulberry
American hop hornbeam
Bradford's Callery pear
Japanese pagoda tree
Amanogawa flowering cherry
Kwanzan flowering cherry

2. Medium - Height Trees (25 to 40 Feet)

Norway maple
Cleveland maple
Columnar maple
Crimson King maple
Olmstead columnar maple
Schwedler maple
Sycamore maple
Wine-leaf sycamore maple
Pyramidal sycamore maple
Red maple
Armstrong red maple
Gerling red maple
Tilford red maple
Scanlon red maple

A. SIZES OF PARTICULAR TREES -CONTINUED

2. Medium-Height Trees (25 to 40 Feet) Continued

Bowhall red maple
Ruby red horse chestnut
Italian alder
Monarch birch
Hardy rubber tree
Modesto ash
Goldraintree
Shingle oak
Willow oak
Littleleaf linden

3. Large Trees (over 40 Feet)

Sugar maple
Mississippi hackberry
Marshall green ash
Ginkgo
Honeylocust
Majestic honeylocust
Skyline honeylocust
Sweet gum
Tuliptree
White oak
Pin oak
English oak
Texas red oak
Buisman elm
Sawtooth zelkova

B. FORM OF PARTICULAR TREES.

1. Fastigiate

Mount Hope Norway maple
Armstrong red maple
Fastigiate European white birch
Pyramidal European hornbeam
Columnar single hawthorn

Fastigiate European beech
Sentry ginkgo
Mayfield ginkgo
Japanese flowering cherry

2. Columnar

Columnar Norway maple
Upright sycamore maple
Columnar red maple
Scanlon red maple
Columnar sugar maple
Temple uprigh sugar maple
Doctor Pirone ash
Simon poplar
Columnar bigleaf linden

3. Narrow Conical Or Pyramidal

Uprigh Norway maple
Summershade Norway maple
Pyramidal sycamore maple
Bowhall red maple
Lakeview ginkgo
Skyline thornless honeylocust
Pyramidal London plane
Pyramidal English oak
Yellowleaf whitebeam mountain ash
Pyramidal American linden

4. Multiple-Stemmed Trees

Trident maple
Hedge maple
Amur maple
Paperbark maple
Mono maple
Japanese maple
Red maple
Purpleblow maple
Downy shadblow

4. Multiple-Stemmed Trees-Continued

Allegheny serviceberry
Ruddy shadblow
European white birch
Grey birch
American hornbeam
Katsura tree
White fringetree
Dogwood
Common smoketree
Goldraintree
Sour gum
Sourwood
Japanese pagoda tree
Japanese snowbell
Japanese tree lilac
Siebold viburnum

C. PLANTS FOR SPECIAL SITUATIONS

1. Trees That Withstand Drought

Tree-of-heaven ailanthus
Hackberry
Ginkgo
Thornless honeylocust (clones)
Kentucky coffeetree
Panicled goldraintree
Crabapples
Kingan mulberry
Amur corktree
London plane
Bradford Callery pear
Bur oak
Black locust
Laurel willow
Japanese pagoda tree

2. Trees That Tolerate Poor Drainage

Red maple
Silver maple
Katsura tree
White ash
Thornless honeylocust
Sweet gum
Crabapples
Sour gum
London plane
Pin oak
Willow oak
Laurel willow

3. Trees That Prefer Acid Soils

Katsura tree
Flowering dogwood
Japanese dogwood
Sour gum
Sourwood
Pin oak
Willow oak

4. Trees For Severe City Conditions

Hedge maple
Norway maple
Tree-of-heaven ailanthus
Hackberry
Washington thorn
Marshall seedless green ash
Ginkgo
Thornless honeylocust (clones)
Saucer magnolia
Kingan fruitless mulberry
Amur corktree
London plane

5. Undesirable Trees

Boxelder-a weedy tree attractive to insects.
Silver maple-soft and brittle wood very subject to storm damage.
Yellow buckeye-loses foliage early, unsightly.
Male tree-of-heaven-flowers have offensive odor.
Southern catalpa-objectionable flowers and seed pods, liable to caterpillars.
Western catalpa-objectionable seed pods, short-lived, weak wood.
Persimmon-objectionable fruits.
White ash-subject to diseases difficult to control.
Honeylocust-objectionable thorns and seed pods. (thornless, seedless clones good)
Black walnut-objectionable nuts, roots secrete substance toxic to rhododendrons and other species.
Osageorange-objectionable fruits.
All fruiting mulberries-objectionable fruits.
Empress tree-unsightly seed pods, coarse leaves.
Poplar-most species- weak wood, roots clog sewers.
Black cherry-objectionable fruits, subject to tent caterpillars.
Black locust- subject to borers.
Willow-most species- weak wood, subject to pests, roots clog sewers.
Elm-most species- all species subject to incurable disease except Buisman.

6. Shrubs For Severe City Conditions

Fiveleaf aralia
Japanese barberry
Japanese flowering quince
Bladder-senna
Coral dogwood
Smoke-tree
Autumn elaeagnus
Common pearlbush
Forsythia
Rose-of-Sharon
Privets
Honeysuckle
Jetbead
Van Houtte spiraea
Snowberry
Common lilac
Viburnum

C. PLANTS FOR SPECIAL SITUATIONS

7. Shrubs for Attracting Birds

Downy shadbush
Red chokeberry
Glossy chokeberry
Japanese barberry
Tatarian dogwood
Pagoda dogwood
Flowering dogwood
Cornelian cherry
Panicled dogwood
Bloodtwig dogwood
Red-osier dogwood
Black alder
Common privet
Spicebush
Honeysuckle
Flowering crabs
Cherries
Common buckthorn
Fragrant sumac
Staghorn sumac
Snowberry
Coralberry
Mapleleaf viburnum
Withe-rod viburnum
Arrowwood viburnum
Wayfaring-tree viburnum
Nannyberry viburnum
Doublefile viburnum
Black haw

8. Shrubs for Hedges

A. Clipped Hedges

Fiveleaf aralia
Peking cotoneaster
Dwarf winged euonymus
Privets
Tallhedge buckthorn
Alpine currant
Dwarf purpleosier
Yew
Dwarf European cranberrybush

B. Flowering Hedges (informal outline)

Siberian pea tree
Japanese flowering quince
Slender deutzia
Border forsythia
Rose-of-Sharon
Pee-gee hydrangea
Honeysuckle
Hugo rose
Rugosa rose
Van Houtte spiraea

9. Shrubs for Autumn Color
(G-green, O-orange- P-purple, R-red, Y-yellow)

Red chokeberry (R)
Japanese barberry (R)
Redleaf Japanese barberry (R & P)
Pagoda dogwood (O & R)
Flowering dogwood (R)
Panicled dogwood (P)
Smokebush (Y & R)
Diels cotoneaster (R)
Spreading cotoneaster (R)
Winged euonymus (R)
European burning bush (R)
Winter honeysuckle (G)
Chinese Christmasberry (R & Y)
Fragrant sumac (R)
Bridal wreath spiraea (O)
Thunberg spiraea (Y)
Highbush blueberry (R)
Arrowwood (P & R)
Wayfaring-tree viburnum (R)
Blackhaw viburnum (R)
Doublefile viburnum (R)

10. Shrubs for Steep Banks

Fiveleaf aralia
Japanese barberry
Weeping forsythia
Tatarian honeysuckle
Wolfberry
Dwarf knotweed
Fragrant sumac
Staghorn sumac
Roses
Dwarf purpleosier
Chenault snowberry
Coralberry
Shrub yellow-root

11. Groundcovers for Sunny Areas

Bearberry cotoneaster
Rock cotoneaster
Purpleleaf wintercreeper
Sargent juniper
Creeping juniper
Hall's honeysuckle
Canby pachistima
Moss phlox
Rose species
Stonecrop species

12. Groundcovers for Shaded Areas

Bugle plant
Fiveleaf akebia
Black chokeberry
Lily-of-the-valley
Ferns
Alpine epimedium
Wintercreeper
English ivy-Bulgarian & Roumanian strains
Bigblue liriope
Japanese pachysandra
Oconee bells
Common periwinkle

PLANTING AND SPACING STANDARDS

PLANTING HOLE SUGGESTIONS

SIZE OF SHRUB	DIAMETER AND DEPTH OF PLANTING HOLES
1 to 2 Ft.	16 in. by 10 in.
2 to 3 Ft.	18 in. by 12 in.
3 to 4 Ft.	20 in. by 14 in.
4 to 6 Ft.	24 in. by 18 in.

SIZE OF TREES	DIAMETER AND DEPTH OF PLANTING HOLES
6 to 8 Ft.	30 in. by 19 in.
1 to 1-1/2 in. cal.	34 in. by 21 in.
1-1/2 to 2 in. cal.	36 in. by 22 in.
2 to 2-1/2 in. cal	40 in. by 25 in.
2-1/2 to 3 in. cal.	44 in. by 26 in.
3 to 4 in. cal	52 in. by 30 in.
4 to 5 in. cal.	56 in. by 32 in.

SPACING STANDARDS CONTINUED

TREE SPACING

TYPE OF TREE	SUGGESTED SPACING
Small flowering & minor shade trees	20 ft. apart
Medium sized & columnar shade trees	30 ft. apart
Major shade trees	40 to 60 ft. apart
Screening trees	6 ft. apart

TOP SOIL REQUIREMENTS

DEPTH PER 1000 SQ. FT.	NO. CUBIC YDS. REQUIRED	DEPTH PER ACRE	NO. CUBIC YDS. REQUIRED
1 in.	3 1/2	1 in.	143
4 in.	13	4 in.	575
6 in.	21	6 in.	858

GRASS SEEDING RATE

Per 1000 square feet	5 lbs. mixed seed
Per acre	217 lbs. mixed seed

SPACING STANDARDS

GROUND COVER SPACING

TYPE OF GROUND COVER	SUGGESTED SPACING
Cotoneaster, spreading varieties	18 in. on Center
Euonymus radicans	12 in. on Center
Creeping Juniper & varieties	18 in. on Center
Japanese Spurge	19 in. on Center
Memorial Rose	18 in. on Center
Periwinkle & varieties	8 in. on Center

HEDGE PLANTING SPACING

Japanese Barberry & other barberry	16 in. apart
Box edging	12 in. apart
Winged Spindle Tree compact	18 in. apart
Japanese Holly	24 in. apart
California Privet & other Privet	18 in. apart
Scarlet Firethorn variety	24 in. apart
Tallhedge Buckthorn	24 in. apart
Yew, upright varieties	24 in. apart
Oriental Arbor-Vitae	24 in. apart
Common Hemlock	5 ft. apart
European Cranberry bush	12 in. apart

HOW AND WHEN TO PLANT

HOW TO GET THE MOST FROM YOUR PLANTS

To get the most from your plants a regular feeding program is necessary. Below are suggested amounts of fertilizer to use and when to use it.

AMOUNT OF FERTILIZER TO USE

NEW LAWNS-- 30 to 40 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. Feed regularly - February or March, June and again in early fall.

GARDENS, FLOWER OR VEGETABLE-- 3 lbs. to 100 sq. ft. before seeding or transplanting. As plants grow, a tablespoon in a band around each plant every 30 days to August.

SHRUBS 1 tablespoon per sq. ft. of plant one week before growth starts and again in midsummer.

TREES -- 1 to 2 lbs. per inch of tree diameter.

ROSES-- 1/2 cupful per plant in spring, again when buds form and a third time 5 weeks later. If plants are producing heavily, feed monthly.

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS -- 3 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. in early spring. Be sure to use an acid fertilizer.

WHEN TO MAKE A LAWN

The best time for seeding a lawn if from late August to mid-October and the second best time is as early as possible in Spring.

To keep a lawn in good condition feed at least twice a year, in early Spring and early Fall. A third feeding in mid-summer is desirable.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

Don't look for bargains in grass seed. Poor seed will cost more in the end. Select a mixture that contains at least 70 percent of permanent grasses.

It takes at least 4 inches of good top soil-preferably 6 inches- to maintain a good lawn. If soil is poor, add organic matter such as peat or humus. Apply enough to cover the area to a depth of 1 inch.

Add fertilizer at the rate of 30 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft.

If no lime has been added to the soil in recent years, it is best to apply limestone - 75 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft.

Spread the peat, fertilizer and limestone over the area to be seeded and rototill or spade up working the ingredients into the top 6 inches of soil.

Rake the soil to a smooth finish and remove all sticks and stones. Seed may then be spread applying at the rate of 4 to 5 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft.

Rake the seed in lightly taking care not to bury it. Seed should not be covered more than 1/4 inch. Next roll the area to firm in the seed and water with a fine spray to set it.

Keep the newly seeded area moist, but avoid overwatering.

The first mowing should be made when the grass is about 2 inches high.

HOW TO PLANT A ROSE

Plant the bushes promptly on arrival if possible. If weather conditions do not permit planting, leave the bundles in container in a cool place. Keep the packing material wet so the roots continue to absorb moisture and the branches remain green and plump until planting. While planting do not allow roots to be exposed to sun and wind; keep them covered with wet burlap or soak the roots in a pail or tub of water.

Make the holes large enough to accommodate the roots when spread out naturally. Shake the plant lightly as soil is filled in so as to penetrate all parts of the root system. Set the plants so the knuckle (junction of root and top) is 2 inches below the final soil level. Stamp or pound the soil firmly, layer by layer, until hole is three-fourths filled, then water heavily Allow water to soak in, and fill up with soil.

Prune the newly planted bush. Cut the canes back to about 5 to 7 inches above the knuckle. Then hill soil up around the plant to prevent drying out. After two or three weeks remove this soil on a cloudy day.

WHEN TO PLANT A ROSE

Dormant plants, planted in April or early May. In our area this early Spring planting is best.

You can have success with roses if you prepare the ground well-buy quality plants and plant them properly.

Potted roses are satisfactory for planting from mid-May when the season becomes too late for the safe planting of dormant plants.

FOR A QUICK GROWING SCREEN

TREES

Sawara False-cyprus, & varieties

Eastern White Pine

Scotch Pine

Poplar in variety

Douglas-fir

Willow in variety

American-Arbor-vitae

Pyramidal

Canada Hemlock

SHRUBS

Russian Olive

Border Forsythia varieties

Ibolium Privet

California Privet

Honeysuckle in variety

Oriental Photinia

Eastern Ninebark

Alder Buckthorn

Wayfaring Tree

Nannyberry

FOR A FORMAL CLIPPED HEDGE

TREES

Hedge Maple
Hornbean
Amur Maple
Hawthorn
Cockspur thorn
English Hawthorn

Spruce
Eastern White Pine
Japanese Yew
American Arbor-vitae
and varieties
Canada Hemlock

SHRUBS

Japanese Barberry
Common Box
Winged Euonymus
Winged Spindle Tree compact

Japanese Holly
Ibolium Privet
California Privet
Scarlet Firethorn
Buckthorn
Yew in Varieties

FOR INFORMAL, FLOWERING OR FRUITING OR EVERGREEN HEDGE

Barberry in variety
Lemoine Deutzia
Showy Border Forsythia
Shrub Althea
Pfitzer's Juniper
Juniper Chinese
Honeysuckle (bush forms)
Oregon Holly-grape
Sweet Mock-orange

Father Hugo Rose
Rugosa Rose
Kashmir False Spirea
Anthony Waterer.
Thunbery Spirea
Vanhoutte Spirea
Common Lilac
Yew intermediate, Brown
Yew, intermediate, Hatfield
Arrow Wood
Wayfaring tree
Doublefile Viburnum

FOR A WET LOCATION

TREES

EVERGREEN

American Arbor-vitae & varieties
Canada Hemlock

DECIDUOUS

Red or Swamp Maple
Shadblow Serviceberry or
Downy Serviceberry
American Hornbeam
Sweet-gum
White Magnolia
Black Tupelo or Black gum
Plane Tree (London)
Poplar in variety
Pin Oak
Willow in variety
American Linden
American Elm

SHRUBS

Red Chokeberry
Buttonbush
Fringe-tree
Summersweet
Silky Dogwood
Red Osier Dogwood
Inkberry
Black Alder, Winterberry
Spice Bush
Swamp Rose
Willow in variety
Hardhack Spirea
American Vibumum
Withe-rod
Arrow wood
Nannyberry
European Cranberry-bush

FOR A DRY LOCATION

TREES

Hedge Maple
Amur Maple
Gray Birch
Hackberry occidentalis
Green Ash
Honey-Locust varieties
Golden-rain Tree
Eastern White Pine
Scotch Pine
Scarlet Oak
Japanese Pagoda Tree
Siberian Elm

SHRUBS

Russian Olive
Sargent Juniper
Common Juniper and varieties
Creeping Juniper
Privet in variety
Tatarian Honeysuckle varieties
Bush Cinquefoil
Beach Plum
Alder Buckthorn
Sumac in variety
Rose-Acacia
Rugosa Rose
Small-flowered Tamarix
Five Stamen Tamarix
Black Haw

BERRY BEARING TREES AND SHRUBS

VARIETIES ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TO BIRDS

Shadblow Serviceberry or
Downy Serviceberry
Fringetree
Flowering Dogwood
Autumn Elaegnus
Inkberry
American Holly
Regel Privet
Amur Honeysuckle
Morrow Honeysuckle
Crab Apple
Bayberry
Scarlet Firethorn
Alder Buckthorn
Japanese Rose
European Mountain-ash
or Rowan Tree
Viburnum in variety

RED BERRIES

Red Chokeberry
Japanese Barberry
Flowering Dogwood
Japanese Dogwood
Cornelian Cherry
Bearberry Cotoneaster
Spreading Cotoneaster
Rock Spray
Small-leaved Cotoneaster
Cockspur Thorn
Winged Spindle Tree
Winged Spindle Tree (dwarf compact
variety)
Aldenham Spindle Tree
American Holly
Black Alder, Winterberry
Spice Bush
Amur Honeysuckle
Morrow Honeysuckle
Tatarian Honeysuckle
Crab Apple
Sargent Crab-apple
Oriental Photinia
Scarlet Firethorn
Swamp Rose
Rugosa Rose
European Mountain-ash
or Rowan Tree
Chenault Coralberry
European Cranberry-bush
Linden Viburnum

BLACK BERRIES

Shadblow Serviceberry or
Downy Serviceberry
Black Chokeberry
Warty Barberry
Japanese Holly
Inkberry
Ibolium Privet
Regel Privet
Alder Buckthorn
Mapleleaf Viburnum
Wayfaring Tree
Nannyberry
Black Haw
Siebold Viburnum

WHITE BERRIES

Siberian Dogwood
Red Osier Dogwood
Bayberry
Japanese Spurge or
Pachysandra

DEEP BLUE BERRIES

Wintergreen Barberry
Threespine Barberry
Silky Dogwood
Withe-rod
Arrow-wood
Nannyberry
Viburnum molle

SMALL OR DWARF PLANTS FOR THE BORDER

Glossy Abelia
Japanese Maple & varieties
Threespine Barberry
Warty Barberry
Box
Small-leaved Cotoneaster
Slender Deutzia
Lemoine Deutzia
Southern Bush-Honeysuckle
Gold-flower
Japanese Holly
Juniper (spreading type)
Drooping Leucothoe
Oregon Holly-grape
Japanese Spurge or Pachysandra
Japanese Andromeda
Cinquefoil in varieties
Dwarf Flowering Almond
Spirea "Anthony Waterer"
Thungberg Spirea
Coralberry (various)
Japanese Yew
Arbor-vitae
European Cranberry-bush

FOR PARTIALLY SHADED LOCATIONS

TREES

Amur Maple
Shadblow Service Berry
Fringetree
Flowering Dogwood and Red Flowering Dogwood
Silverbell Carolina
American Holly
Sorrell Tree or Sourwood
Canadian Hemlock

SHRUBS

Glossy Abelia
Chokeberry
Wintergreen Barberry
Cornelian Cherry
Southern Bush-honeysuckle
Hills-of-snow
Oak-leaved Hydrangea
Japanese Holly
Inkberry
Mountain Laurel
Drooping Levcothoe
Ibolium Privet
Spice Bush
Winter Honeysuckle
Carolina Allspice
Buttonbush
Chinese Judas-tree
Summersweet
Japanese Spurge
Japanese Andromeda
Bush Cinquefoil
Scarlet Firethorn
Rosebay Rhododendron
Coralberry
English Yew spreading
Japanese Yew
Maple leaf Viburnum
Nannyberry

FOR A SMOKY, DUSTY CITY SITUATION

TREES

Norway Maple
Norway Maple, Summershade
European Hornbeam
Hackberry
Cockspur Thorn
Ginkgo or Maidenhair Tree
Common Honey-locust
Cork Tree
Austrian Pine
Scotch Pine
Oriental Plane Tree
Japanese Poplar
Japanese Pagoda tree

SHRUBS

Japanese Barberry
Cockspur Thorn
Forsythia in variety
Japanese Holly
Privet in variety
Winter Honeysuckle
Morrow Honeysuckle
Eastern Ninebark
Alder Buckthorn
Vanhoutte Spirea
Coralberry in variety
Common Lilac
Withe-rod

TREES FOR AVENUE AND STREETS

Habit - Tall, formal and heavy

Norway Maple
Sugar Maple
Tuliptree or Yellow Popular
Oriental Plane Tree
Lindens Americana
Linden Silver
Common Honey-locust
Scarlet Oak
Pin Oak
Elm American

Habit - Tall, medium to light textured

White Ash
Ash Green
Ginkgo or Maidenhair tree

Habit - medium height for narrow, Residential street

Hedge Maple
Birch Paper
Hackberry occidentalis
Katsura tree
Sweet Gum
Amur Cork Tree
Yoshino Cherry
Japanese Pagoda Tree
European Mountain Ash
or Rowan Tree
Little-Leaf Linden

FOR SEASHORE LOCATIONS

TREES

Sycamore Maple
Shadblow Serviceberry
American Holly
Black Tupelo
Japanese Black Pine
London Plane Tree
White Poplar

SHRUBS

Summersweet
Russian Olive
Autumn Elaeagnus
Shrub Althea
Inkberry
Shore Juniper
Creeping Juniper
California Privet
Bayberry
Beach Plum
Sumac Species
Rugosa Rose
Memorial Rose
Common Lilac
Tamarix Species
Arrow Wood

INSECTS AND PESTS THAT AFFECT ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES IN CITIES

a. Aphids - Soft-bodied insects of varying colors which suck out juice from leaves of many trees and shrubs. They are particularly prevalent on lindens, hawthorns, and other flowering trees. Lindane or malathion sprays will provide control.

b. Other sucking insects such as lacebugs and leafhoppers are also common on many trees and are controlled with lindane or malathion.

c. Scales- Most flowering and some shade trees are extremely susceptible to scales. For those trees that can tolerate one, a dormant superior miscible oil spray in late March or early April when there is no frost predicted and before buds open, is effective. Young crawling stages of scales can be controlled with a malathion-DDT mixture, or with dimethoate (Cygon) applied in May and June. The young crawlers of the Magnolia and Tulip Scales appear in late August and September.

d. Cankerworms or inchworms- These feed on the leaves of many trees and shrubs. "Sevin" sprays are very effective in combatting both the spring and fall cankerworms.

e. Tent caterpillars - These are especially common on black cherry but will feed on many of the flowering cherries, hawthorns and crabapples used as street, lawn and park trees. DDT, Chlordane, lead arsenate or Sevin sprayed when the tents are first formed in the spring will provide control.

f. Galls- These are swellings of varying shapes and sizes formed on leaves and stems by a number of species of aphids, gall wasps and mites. They are more unsightly than harmful and hence control measures are rarely applied.

g. Borers - These are among the more serious pests of some of the best ornamental trees. Good control can be achieved by spraying the trunks and larger branches of susceptible trees three times at three-week intervals with either DDT or dieldrin. The starting date varies with the borer and kind of tree. For ashes the starting date is around May 1; dogwood about May 10; birch about June 1; and willow in late August.

h. Mites - Although not true insects, these tiny sucking pests attack a wide variety of trees and shrubs both deciduous and evergreen. They are especially prevalent following promiscuous use of DDT and Sevin. Aramite, Dimite, Ovex, and Kelthane all give good control.